



丝路传奇

新疆文物大展

LEGENDS OF THE SILK ROAD — TREASURES FROM XINJIANG

53週年館慶

〔展期：97年12月6日—98年3月15日〕

絲路傳奇

LEGENDS OF THE SILK ROAD
— TREASURES FROM XINJIANG

新疆文物大展

◎ 策展編輯委員會

主任委員：

國立歷史博物館 / 黃永川

新疆維吾爾自治區文物局 / 盛春壽

新疆維吾爾自治區考古所 / 張玉忠

新疆維吾爾自治區博物館 / 田先洪

中國時報系 / 蔡衍明

策展工作團隊：

國立歷史博物館 / 巴東、楊式昭、黃璧珍、魏可欣

新疆維吾爾自治區文物局 / 艾爾肯·米吉提、李軍、殷春茂、王琦、李國珍

新疆維吾爾自治區文物考古研究所 / 胡桂珠、張元、劉玉生

新疆維吾爾自治區博物館 / 侯世新、伊斯拉非爾·玉蘇甫、安尼瓦爾·哈斯木、陳龍

中國時報系 / 李梅齡、黃滢潔、李逸馨、鄭豫璞

◎ 展出單位

新疆維吾爾自治區文物局

新疆維吾爾自治區考古所

新疆維吾爾自治區博物館

◎ 撰述

專文：

陳光祖（中央研究院副研究員）

張玉忠（新疆維吾爾自治區文物考古研究所副館長）

伊斯拉非爾·玉蘇甫（新疆維吾爾自治區博物館副館長）

安尼瓦爾·哈斯木（新疆維吾爾自治區博物館保管部主任）

于志勇（新疆維吾爾自治區文物考古研究所副所長）

楊式昭（國立歷史博物館副研究員）

（依發表序）

展品說明：

新疆維吾爾自治區文物考古研究所 / 張玉忠、胡桂珠、張元

新疆維吾爾自治區博物館 / 安尼瓦爾·哈斯木、金賀、塗鈞勇、孫潔、魏然、張玲玲、楊靜、李達、

阿迪力·阿布拉孜、牟鑾瑛、趙勇、海來提·阿布拉孜、阿布拉提·賚買提、

賈買提江·哈德爾、米熱吉古麗·瓦哈甫、李文瑛、吳艷春、邱陵

國立歷史博物館 / 楊式昭、黃璧珍、魏可欣

目次

Contents

序 Preface

- 4 國立歷史博物館館序 / 黃永川
- 5 Preface by Huang Yung-Chuan
- 6 新疆維吾爾自治區文物局序 / 盛春壽
- 7 Preface by Sheng Chunshou
- 8 中國時報系序 / 蔡衍明
- 9 Preface by Tsai Eng-Meng

圖版 / 展出單元 Plates / Exhibition Units

- 14 春風不度玉門關—絲路采風
Spring Wind Seldom Crosses Yumen Pass - The Introduction
- 20 羅衫錦履柳風新一絲路之美
The Elegantly Dressed Amid Willows in the Wind - Art of the Silk Road
- 72 胡旋漫舞凝絲竹—絲路遺跡
Foreign Tribesmen Dancing to Music - Traces of Lives
- 98 昇天後的瑰麗奇景—絲路之奇
Splendors of Paradise - Funeral Customs
- 126 漫漫旅程上的庇佑—絲路之神
Worship During a Long Journey - Religions on the Silk Road
- 142 異族多元文化的匯融—絲路古國
The Amalgamation of Multi-cultural - States and Cultures of the Western Territory

專文 Articles

- 168 史前時代文化交會的新疆 / 陳光祖
Prehistoric Culturally Interactive Xinjiang by Chen Guang-Zu
- 180 略述新疆考古新發現 / 張玉忠
A Brief Look at Archaeological Discoveries from Xinjiang by Zhang Yu-Zhong
- 190 多元文明的匯聚地—古代新疆 / 伊斯拉非爾·玉蘇甫、安尼瓦爾·哈斯木
The Conflux of Multiple Civilizations—Ancient Xinjiang
by Yisila Feier, Yu Su-Fu, and Anniwaer Hasimu
- 201 絲綢之路文明和西域生活文化 / 于志勇
The Civilizations of the Silk Road and the Life and Culture of Western China
by Yu Zhi-Yong
- 212 從吐魯番阿斯塔那古墓出土絹畫探唐代貴族女子風華 / 楊式昭
Silk Paintings of Tang Dynasty Noblewomen Unearthed from the Astana Ancient
Cemetery in Turfan by Yang, Shih-Chao

附錄 Appendix

- 220 西域地區語言及文字流通表
The Languages of Western China and Table of Characters
- 222 唐代西域詩選
Poetry Collection from Western China in the Tang Dynasty

序

「絲綢之路」是連結亞洲和地中海地區的東西貿易通道，東起長安（或洛陽），西至東羅馬帝國的首都君士坦丁堡，延綿七千餘公里。這條路穿越高山、大漠、草原、綠洲，把亞洲和歐洲連接起來，曾出現過波斯、馬其頓、羅馬、奧斯曼等橫跨歐亞非的大帝國，並發生歷史上許多政治、軍事大事。這條道路也誕生了至今仍影響顯著的佛教、基督教和伊斯蘭教。絲綢之路在中國境內約有1700餘公里，自先秦始，中國西北部就居留多種部族，在這個古來稱為「西域」的地方，異族文明在此發展、興衰、離合。漢唐時，各族盤據西北，漢武帝時張騫通西域，衛青、霍去病西域長征，終於開闢一條通往西方的路。這條路能將中國的絲與瓷器運到歐洲，也使歐洲的文明陸續傳入中國。

新疆維吾爾自治區位居絲綢之路的要衝，由於氣候乾燥，地理環境特殊，考古出土了很多保存完好的數千年以上的古物，有樓蘭美女、小河文化遺物及先秦的金器、漢晉織品、魏晉壁畫、唐代絹畫等，反映了古西域中大漠荒寒的壯麗氣勢，對研究絲綢之路貿易、交通、異族文明、中西文化交流等均有重要的學術價值。新疆考古出土文物精采絕倫，曾應邀赴歐美及日本等國展出多次，創下數百萬的觀眾紀錄。

本展經過九年籌備，在時藝多媒體的合作下，終得以在今年12月6日正式展出。本館根據展品的文化屬性進行介紹，計分「羅衫錦履柳風新一絲路之美」、「胡旋漫舞凝絲竹一絲路跡痕」、「昇天後的瑰麗奇景一絲路之奇」、「異族多元文化的匯融一絲路古國」、「漫漫旅程上的庇祐一絲路之神的奧秘」等5個單元，展出考古出土文物計150件。展品中最重要，首推「樓蘭美女」木乃伊與唐代吐魯番出土文物，其間穿插各類品物，並借景還原千年時空，以期美景重現。籌展期間多承新疆維吾爾自治區文物局盛春壽局長、新疆維吾爾自治區考古所張玉忠所長、新疆維吾爾自治區博物館田先洪館長，以及時藝多媒體李梅齡總經理的協助與本館同仁的努力，得以順利達成，在此深致感謝之意，並預祝展覽圓滿成功。

國立歷史博物館 館長


黃正川 謹識

Preface

The Silk Road was a trade route that extended for over 7,000 kilometers to connect Asia and the Mediterranean region, starting in the east in Changan (or Luoyang) and ending in the west at Constantinople, the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire. This route passed over mountains, deserts, grasslands, and oases to connect Asia and Europe. It passed through the mighty cross-continental empires of Persia, Macedonia, Rome, and the Ottoman, and many great political and military events of the ancient world are connected to it. This road also spread religions that have influenced billions of people—Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam. The Silk Road spanned over 1,700 kilometers inside China. In the pre-Qin times, many tribes lived in northwestern China and many kingdoms rose and fell in China's historical border region. In this place called the "Western Territory" in ancient times, an ethnically diverse civilization developed. During the Han and Tang Dynasties, many ethnic groups moved to the northwest and became increasingly powerful. In the time of Han Emperor Wudi, Zhang Qian went to open up the Western Territories, and the campaigns into the Western Territories led by Wei Qing and Huo Qu-Bing finally opened up a road to the Western world. This road sent silk and ceramics from China and gradually brought the civilizations of the Western world into China. This gave it the name of the Silk Road, and its peak period was seen during the Tang Dynasty.

The Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region is located at the vital hub of the Silk Road, and because of its dry climate and special geographical conditions, many thousands of ancient artifacts have been unearthed in good condition by archeologists. There are Loulan beauties, Xiaohu Culture relics and pre-Qin metal vessels, Han and Jin textiles, Wei and Jin wall paintings, and Tang Dynasty silk paintings, which reflect the grandeur of the desert frontier of the ancient Western Territories. These all have great value in terms of the academic study of the trade, transportation, diverse ethnic civilizations, and Chinese-Western interchange of the Silk Road. The artifacts unearthed in Xinjiang are amazing and priceless, and they have been exhibited many times in foreign countries in North America, Europe, and Japan, where they have been seen by millions of visitors.

This exhibition was nine years in the planning, and it will finally be officially opened on December 6 this year, with the cooperation of Media Sphere Communications. The museum has divided its exhibit introductions of the 150 items unearthed by archeological study into five categories based on the cultural features of the artifacts—"The Beauty of the Silk Road," "The Traces of the Silk Road," "The Wonders of the Silk Road," "The Ancient Kingdoms of the Silk Road," and "The Gods of the Silk Road." The most important exhibits are the "Loulan Beauty" mummy and the Turpan artifacts from the Tang Dynasty, which are being exhibited for the first time. There are also many other types of objects that give one a glimpse of the beautiful scenes of the ancient world. The assistance of Director Sheng Chun-Shou of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Bureau of Artifacts, Director Zhang Yu-Zhong of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Archeology Academy, Director Tian Xian-Hong of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Museum, and General Manager Li Mei-Ling of Media Sphere Communications, as well as the hard work of our museum staff have contributed greatly to our achievement in bringing this exhibition to fruition. I would like to take this opportunity to express my deepest thanks and the wish that the exhibition will be a complete success.


Director,
National Museum of History

序

值此「絲綢之路—新疆文物大展」在臺北國立歷史博物館開幕之際，我謹代表新疆文博界的全體同仁對此展覽的成功舉辦表示熱烈的祝賀。

新疆位於大陸的西部邊陲，它作為古代絲綢之路的十字路口，在很長一段歷史時期內一直是聯接東西方文明的重要紐帶。自古以來，東西方文化就在這裡互相交流、影響、融合，共同促進了人類文明的進步。古代中國、印度、羅馬、巴比倫的文明都曾在這裡閃爍過璀璨的光芒。由於獨特的自然地理條件，在新疆166萬平方公里的遼闊土地上保存了無數珍貴的歷史文化遺存，新疆出土古代絲綢、毛織品、各種文書、壁畫、金銀製品等等難得的珍貴文物一直受到包括臺灣在內的世界範圍的廣泛注目。參加此次展覽的文物，多是近年來在新疆各地考古發掘的新發現、新收穫，無論從其規模、數量還是從種類、級別來講都足以引人注目，加之臺北歷史博物館、中國時報、時藝多媒體等方面的精心準備與策劃，相信這些最新出土的珍貴文物一定會使臺灣的觀眾一睹為快，對古老的絲綢之路產生全新的認識。

聯合國教科文組織曾經將絲綢之路定義為「是不同文明間交流與對話的橋樑，是和平之路、對話之路、交流之路。」衷心希望來自新疆的珍貴文物能夠再現曾經發生在新疆的歐亞大陸不同民族的遷徙與融合、各種文化的傳播與交流的波瀾壯闊的歷史畫卷，引起人們對歷史的無限遐思和感動。同時，進一步深刻理解相互交流、對話、包容對於生活在不同地域人們的重要性；衷心希望來自新疆的精美文物能受到臺灣民眾的歡迎，並且希望通過此次展覽能夠使更多的臺灣民眾認識新疆、瞭解新疆、喜愛新疆。

新疆維吾爾自治區文物局局長



Preface

I would like, on behalf of all my colleagues in the field of culture and museums in Xinjiang, to take this opportunity to express the warmest wishes for the success of, The Silk Road—An Exhibition of Cultural Artifacts from Xinjiang at the National Museum of History.

Xinjiang is located on the western frontier of mainland China. It was the intersection of the Silk Road in ancient times, and it was an important nexus of Eastern and Western civilizations for a long time in history. Since ancient times, Eastern and Western cultures have engaged in mutual exchanges, influences, and inter-mingling here, which advanced the progress of human civilization. The civilizations of ancient China, India, Rome, and Babylon had great moments in their history on the Silk Road. Because of its unique natural geographical conditions, countless precious artifacts have been well preserved in the 1,660,000 square kilometer vastness of Xinjiang. Ancient silks, textiles, scrolls, wall paintings, and gold and silver vessels have been unearthed in Xinjiang, and they have been highly valued by the international community, including Taiwan. The cultural artifacts in this exhibition are all new discoveries recently unearthed in Xinjiang, and they are all worthy of our attention, regardless of their size, quantity, type or classification. With the meticulous preparation and planning of the National Museum of History, China Times, and Media Sphere Communications, I am sure that these newly unearthed cultural artifacts will delight the public of Taiwan and allow them to gain a new understanding of the ancient Silk Road.

UNESCO has called the Silk Road “A bridge for exchange and dialogue between cultures, a road of peace, a road of dialogue, and a road of exchange.” I fervently hope that these precious artifacts from Xinjiang can act as a history book that will lead people to have profound thoughts and feelings about the history of the different ethnic groups that lived in Xinjiang and the glorious transmissions and exchanges of culture that occurred there. I also hope that people will get a deeper understanding about mutual exchange and dialogue and the importance this plays for people who live in different regions. I hope the beautiful artifacts from Xinjiang will be welcomed by the people of Taiwan, and I also hope that the people of Taiwan will be able to understand and appreciate Xinjiang better as a result of this exhibition.

Sheng Chun-Shou,

Director,
Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Bureau of Artifacts

序

2008年，是人類文明史上令人驚嘆的一年，美國出現首位非裔總統，台海兩岸再度重啓談判，寬容與尊重的氛圍，是這二十一世紀初的特色，而由中時媒體集團與國立歷史博物館共同主辦的「絲路傳奇—新疆文物大展」，正是詮釋這種多元文明的最佳選擇。

「絲路傳奇」以119組件來自新疆維吾爾自治區博物館、考古所的收藏品，表現文化融合的多元風貌，其中最受矚目的國家一級古物「樓蘭美女」，耗時八年才能順利來台展出。這尊在新疆出土的東方木乃伊，她背後謎樣的身分，及在中國發現的高加索人種（白種人），沉靜的說著新疆地區多元文化的特色。

從沉睡4000年的樓蘭美女到500多年前的唐代美女絹畫，這批西域出土的墓葬文物，刻畫著當時的生活細節，有力地陳述著獨有的宗教文化、喪葬風俗、語言文字等生活面貌。這條曾經是聯繫歐亞的交通要道—絲綢之路，她將四大文明：古中國、古印度、希臘及兩河流域的波斯阿拉伯文明，三大宗教：佛教、基督教、伊斯蘭教納入，孕育出最早的族群熔爐。

透過「絲路傳奇—新疆文物大展」，承載著千年以來歐亞地區紛雜多樣的文明、族群、宗教和生活文化，過去在文史資料上瞭解絲路的故事，現在，那些故事裡的主角，將跨過千年的時空，和國人面對面訴說那段神祕的絲路傳奇。

中時媒體集團董事長



Preface

The year 2008 is an amazing year in the history of human civilization. The US has its first African-American president, and Taiwan and China have restarted negotiations. A tolerant and respectful atmosphere is the hallmark of the beginning of the twenty-first century. “Legends of the Silk Road—An Exhibition of Cultural Artifacts from Xinjiang,” jointly held by the China Times Group and the National Museum of History is an exhibition that perfectly celebrates this spirit of our diverse civilizations.

“Legends of the Silk Road,” made up of 119 pieces from the collections of museums and archeology schools in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, displays the diverse face of cultural integration. It includes a famous, first-class, national artifact, the “Loulan Beauty,” which is finally coming to Taiwan to be exhibited after eight years of hard work. The identity of this oriental mummy unearthed in Xinjiang is a mystery, but she was a Caucasian, which testifies to the diversity of cultures in the Xinjiang region.

From the Loulan Beauty, which has been resting for 4,000 years, to the Tang Dynasty silk paintings of beauties that were painted over 500 years ago, this group of burial artifacts unearthed in western China describes the details of life in their times and powerfully displays aspects of life such as religious culture, burial customs, and languages. The Silk Road, the transport route that once linked Europe and Asia, embraced four great civilizations—ancient China, ancient India, Greece, and the Persian and Arabian civilizations of the Fertile Crescent, and three great religions—Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam, nurturing the world’s earliest ethnic melting pot.

“Legends of the Silk Road—An Exhibition of Cultural Artifacts from Xinjiang” allows the diverse civilizations, ethnic groups, religions, and cultures of Europe and Asia for the past thousand years to come to life. In the past, we have studied the stories of the Silk Road through history books, but now the main characters of these stories are traversing the bridge of time to tell us in person about the amazing legends of the Silk Road.



Tsai Eng-Meng,
Chairman,
China Times Group



絲綢之路千里

絲綢之路，是十九世紀七〇年代，德國著名地理學家李希霍芬在其名著《中國》中首先提出。此後，學者們把古代東西方文明交匯、融合的所有區域都包括在絲綢之路的範圍內。橫貫歐亞大陸的絲綢之路，東起長安（或洛陽），西至東羅馬帝國首都君士坦丁堡，延綿7000餘公里。這條東西交通主幹線在中國境內約有1700餘公里。

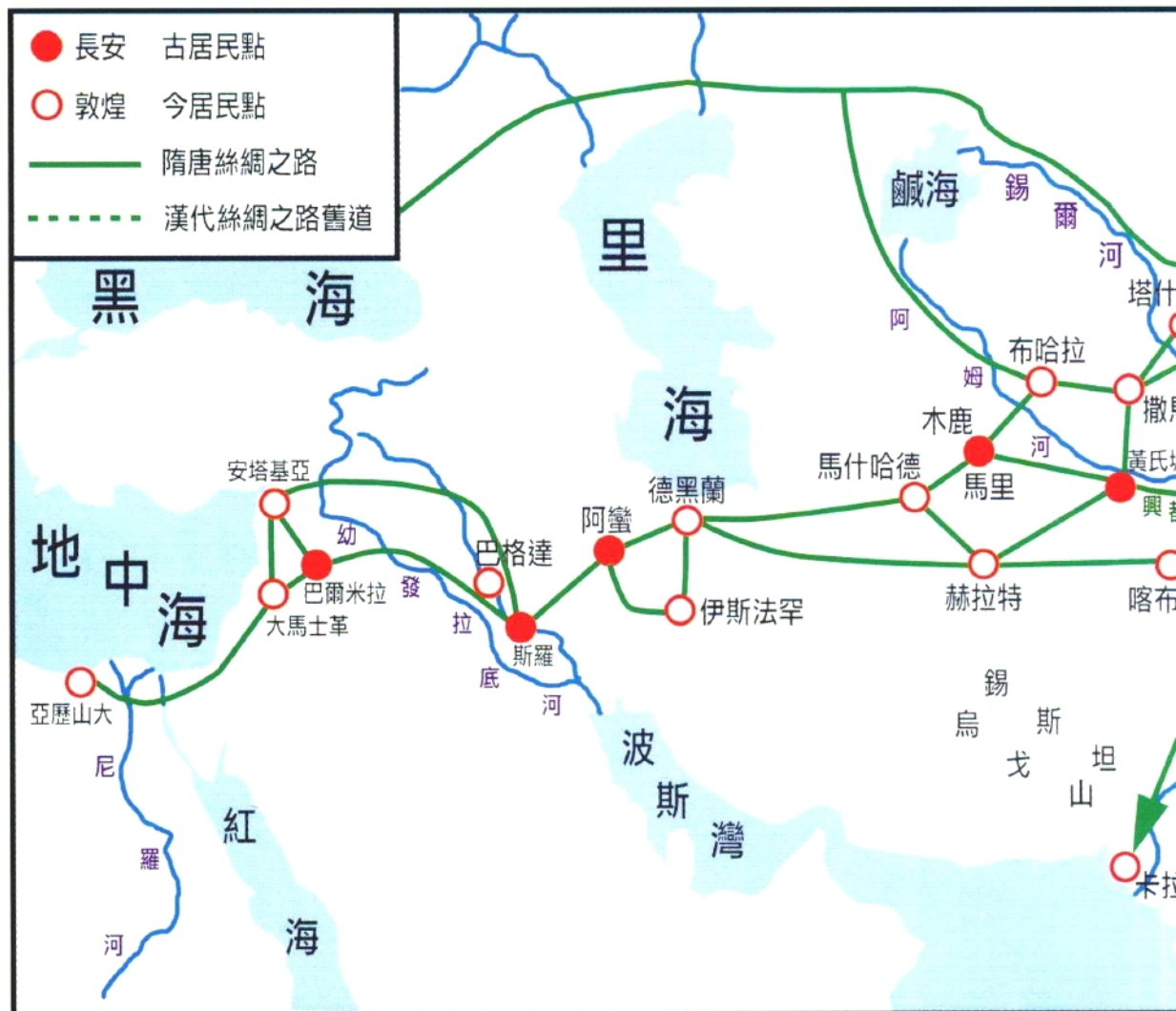
絲綢之路是一條具有世界意義的通道，它穿越無數高山、大漠、草原、綠洲，把亞洲和歐洲連接起來。在其經過的地區，出現過波斯帝國、馬其頓帝國、羅馬帝國、奧斯曼帝國等跨亞非歐的世界大帝國。古代世界歷史上的許多重大政治、軍事活動都是通過絲綢之路進行的。在這條道路的要衝上，誕生過至今仍影響著億萬人思想的佛教、基督教和伊斯蘭教。歷史上具有劃時代意義的偉大創造發明和思想流派，首先通過絲綢之路流傳到世界各地。

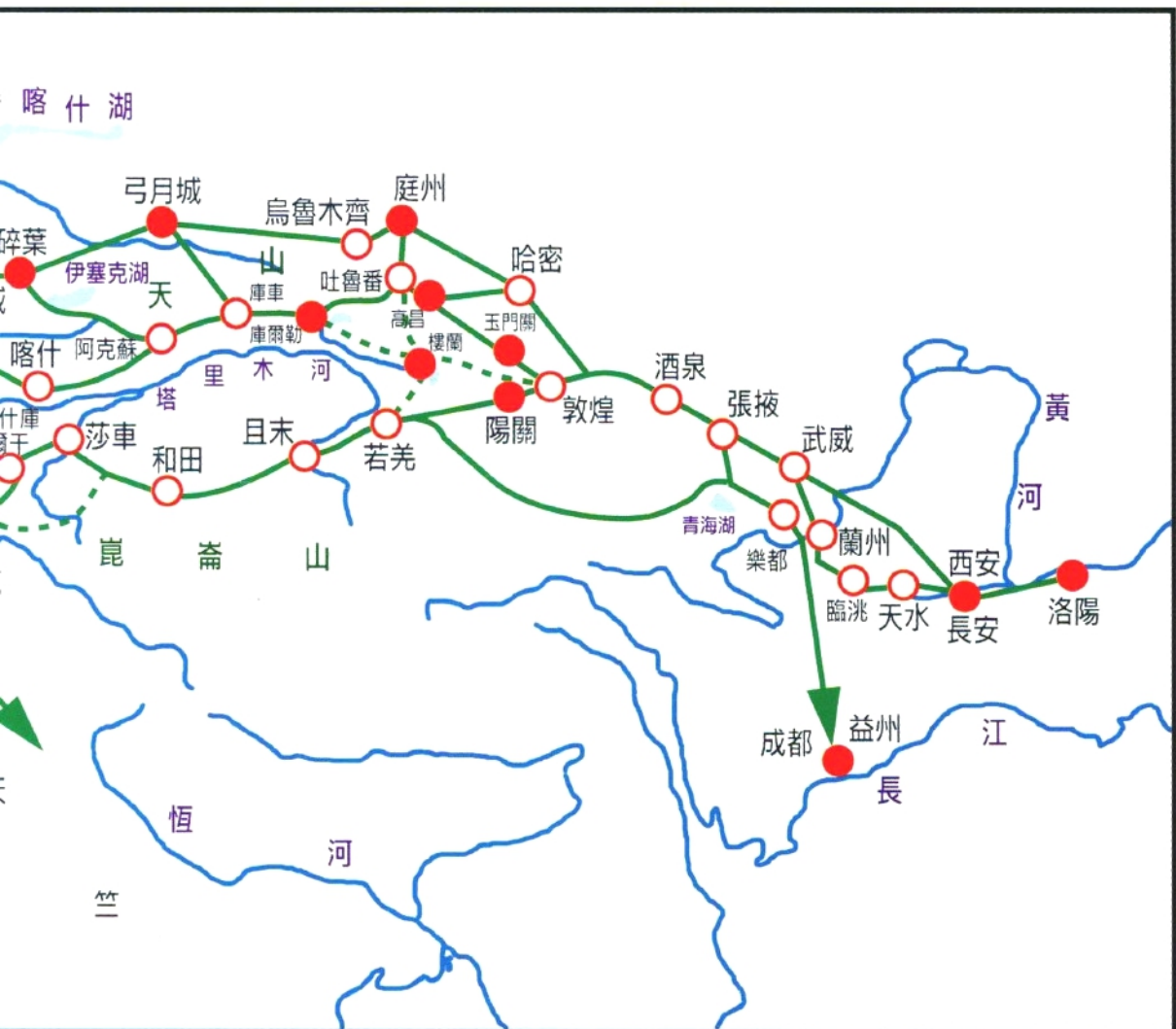
絲綢之路通常被分作三段：東段，從長安出發，經隴西高原、河西走廊到玉門關、陽關，稱為關隴河西道；中段，從玉門關、陽關以西到帕米爾和巴爾喀什湖以東地區，稱為西域道。西域道是這條主幹道上最為重要和複雜的路段，從玉門關或陽關到羅布泊地區的樓蘭後，分為南、北兩道：北道沿天山南麓龜茲（今庫車）、姑墨（今阿克蘇）到疏勒（今喀什）；南道沿崑崙山北麓，經鄯善（今若羌）、且末、精絕（今民豐）、于闐（今和闐）到莎車。兩道西行越蔥嶺（今帕米爾）至大宛。西段，從西域以西，南到印度，西到歐洲、非洲，稱為中國境外路段。在不同的歷史時期絲綢之路的走向、路線多有變化。每一路段之內，實際上都有幾條並行的路線，其大致走向和一些主要路段雖然是清楚的，但是由於文獻記載的局限和不同歷史時期地理環境、地緣政治、宗教形勢的變化，不斷有新的道路開通，局部地區的變化是存在的。

絲綢之路，既是一個抽象的歷史文化概念，也是一個具體的地理概念。從政治、經濟、文化等各方面，曾經影響和推動過人類文明的發展和進步。因此，絲綢之路是文化薈萃之路、商品貿易交流之路、人類友好往來之路。



唐代絲綢之路





春風不度玉門關 絲路采風

Spring Wind Seldom Crosses Yumen Pass
The Introduction

「……玉門關城迴且孤，黃沙萬里百草枯，南鄰犬戎北接胡。……」

岑參〈玉門關蓋將軍歌〉

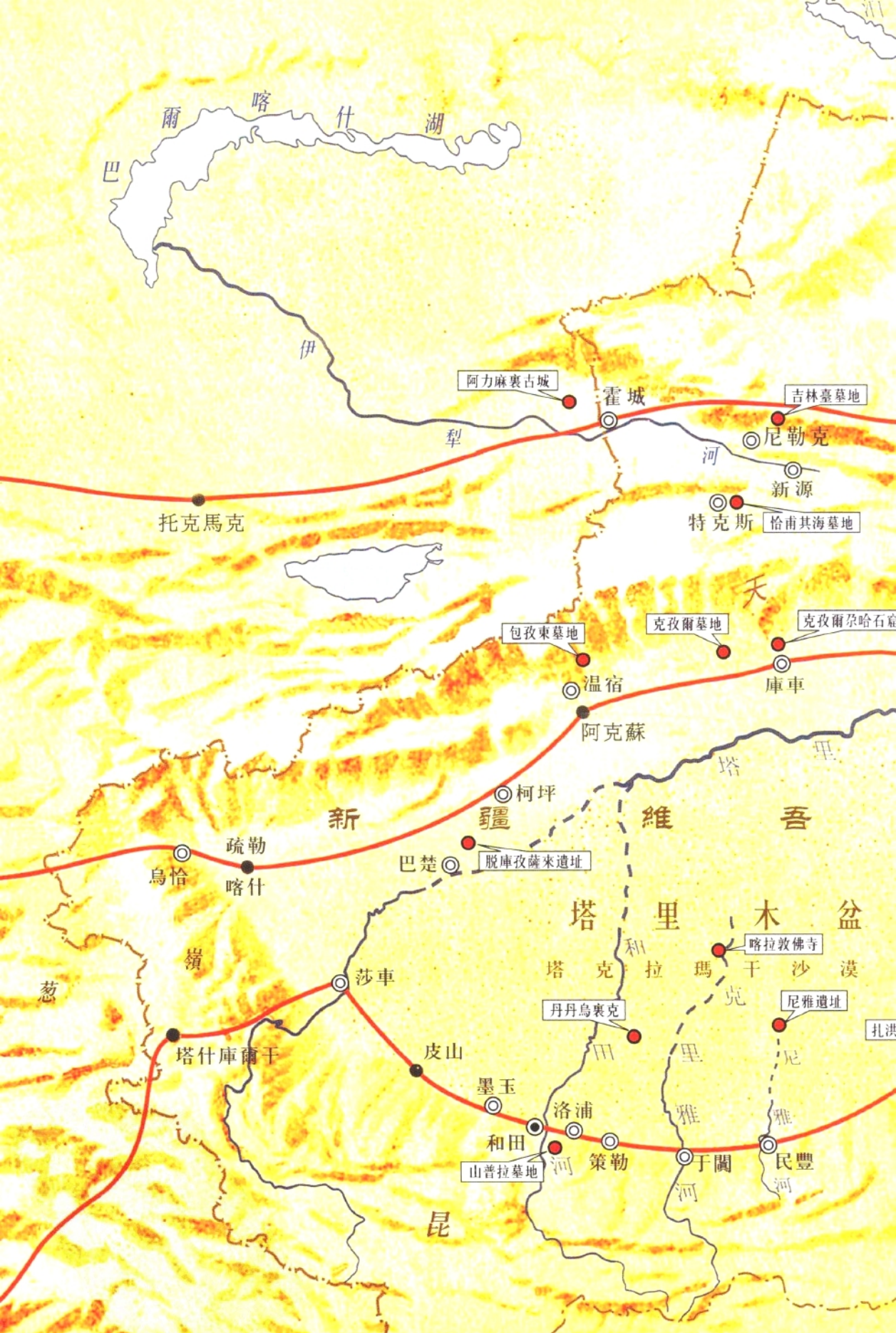
當 遙遠的西方還用迷惘的目光注視著玉門關外這片廣袤的陌生地域時，中國先秦史籍《竹書紀年》、《山海經》、《穆天子傳》等就出現了關於流沙、大荒、昆侖、西王母等一系列有關新疆地理、地貌、物產的記載。那時昆侖山北麓的古國于闐，盛產光潤潔白的玉石，讓中原驚艷。昆侖玉不僅作為珍貴的裝飾品，且是重大祭祀活動所必備。河南安陽殷墟婦好墓中發現的玉多達756件，經鑒定均產自昆侖山下的于闐。

玉門關，是扼歷史上玉貝交易的咽喉之地，由玉而得名。玉門關記錄了東西方，從玉貝交換到絲綢貿易的歷史演變。

絲綢，是中原華夏人發明的特色產品。早由中亞和西亞的商人遠販到地中海彼岸，西方人視為東方珍寶。希臘羅馬的富人爭相購買，價格竟與黃金等同。這種輕柔、光澤、豔麗的神奇織物的出現，令那些粗糙的毛織物、棉麻織物黯然失色，這在人類紡織史上具有劃時代的意義。從此之後，玉貝之路進一步演變為舉世聞名的絲綢之路。

新疆地處絲綢之路中樞地段，分南、北、中三條，橫貫全境。「三山夾兩盆」的地形，決定了新疆古往今來的交通幹線呈東—西走向。當時蠶絲生產還由中原獨斷，由中原到地中海販運的貨物必須經過絲綢之路新疆段。在這一地段上從事貿易的交易者，被西方史籍稱之為賽裏斯人（Seres）。最早提到「Seres」一詞的是希臘克泰夏斯（約生於西元前400年），事實上以後的歐洲商人對中國也是這麼稱謂的，在西方沿用多年。這意味著在西方人的眼裡，新疆早在洪荒渺遠的古代就已同中原渾為一體。這條貫通亞歐的古道，承載著把東方的商品貨物，如絲綢、漆器、大黃、茶葉、瓷器、金銀器等運往西方，再把西方的珠寶、香料，奇珍異物運到東方的重要使命。古時行進在戈壁沙漠深處的迷路者，便隨日月而行，憑藉東起西落的大陽和月亮來辨識方向。絲綢之路是以無數生命和血汗為代價得以延續下來。





巴爾喀什湖

伊

阿力麻裏古城

霍城

吉林臺墓地

◎尼勒克

◎新源

◎特克斯

怡甫其海墓地

托克馬克

犁

河

天

包孜東墓地

克孜爾墓地

克孜爾尕哈石窟

◎溫宿

◎庫車

阿克蘇

塔

里

新

◎柯坪

維

吾

◎烏恰

疏勒

喀什

◎巴楚

脫庫孜薩來遺址

塔里木

◎喀拉敦佛寺

◎丹丹烏裏克

◎尼雅遺址

◎莎車

皮山

◎墨玉

塔克

拉瑪

干

沙漠

塔什庫爾干

◎于闐

◎民豐

◎和田

◎洛浦

◎策勒

雅

里

河

雅

河

山普拉墓地

昆